PRICES FOR ADVERTISING

CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH OF MR. CAMERON, OF PENNSYLVANIA, sale, July 22, 1846—On the reduction turiff of 1842.

uriff of 1842.

Mr. President: I feel no little reluctance in addressing the Senate on this subject. If my own feelings were consulted, I should certainly prefer to be silent, and to leave to others more able, more elequent, and more experienced in debate, the task of exposing the inconsistencies, and follies, and the ruineus effects of the measure now before the Senate. Enough has indeed been already said to prevent its passage, if truth were to prevail; and I am in strong hopes that it will yet be defeated; for it seems now so poor, that there is none to do it reverence—not or, that there is none to do it reverence one to raise his voice in its favor. But I cannot suffer a vote to be taken till I have expressed my hostility to its passage, and said something in defence of the industry of my State, which it is calcu-

I come here the representative of a State deeply interested in the development of her resources, and in fostering and protecting the industry of her citizens: a State which has expended more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in making those resources available; a State which in two wars has expended more blood and more treasure in the common defence than any State in the Union; a State which has never asked any favors from the Union, and which has received as little benefit from it as any one in it;—even the fort which was built for the defence of her city, with the money of her own citizens, has been suffered to go decay by the general government;—a State proverbial for the democracy of her sons—so much so that no democratic President was over elected without her vote; nay, one which never gave a vote against a democratic President was over elected without her vote; nay, one which never gave a vote against a demo-

nay, one which never gave a vote against a demo-eratic candidate for the presidency, until she be-lieved there was a settled design to desert her

lieved there was a settled design to desert her dearly cherished interests.

You can, therefore, Mr. President, imagine my surprise when I find our time-honored Commonwealth charged with a want of democracy in her opposition to this bill. From one end of her wide form to the other she does oppose it, and if I fail to show that she has abundant cause, it will not be for the want of defects in the bill itself. So far as she is concerned, it can produce evit, and evit only. The support of a system of protection for the labor of her citizens is with her not new. It is a leason she learned from the fathers of the republic, and which was practised with uniform and unvarying consistency by all her early settlers. Her
sons have not, and I trust in God will never prove
recreant to the wholesome lessons of their ancestry.
It is to this practise and to these lessons that she
owes her present prosperity and fame.
Go where you will, there is but one sentiment
new perveding the public mind on this subject. It has

cratic paper in the State, and in pamphlets by thousands. Every democrat pointed to it as a satisfactory tariff lewes, and no democrat doubted it. It is not saying too much to ascribe to that letter mainly the democratic majority of the State. Surely, honorable men will not now, eince the battle has been fought and the honors won by it, evade its responsibility, by saying that too liberal a construction was put upon it. If it was wrongly applied, there was time enough for its contradiction between the time of its publication and the election. The party majority in this hall may be fairly attributed to that letter; and I ask honorable senators if they expect that majority can be retained if this bill shall become a law! I warn them now of the sudden and swift destruction which awaits us, if Punic faith is to govern the counsels of the democratic party. It is to avert what I believe would be a dire calamity—the prostration of democratic principles—that I raise my voice to arrest the further progress of this bill.

It would be needless to take up the doctrine of protection to defend it, if it were not for the disposition recently manifested to ape everything British, and to shape our legislation to suit the subjects of the British crown. A new order of democracy seems, however, to have arisen in these latter days, and for the especial benefit of its high priests I will read the opinions of the founders of the republic who participated in public affairs from the foundation of the government—who framed its fundamental law—and who fought its battles in the revolution and the last war. The people of Pennsylvania still have confidence in the democracy of those pure and great men; and time was when they were considered as the pillars of the democracy of the Union:

eat men; and time was when they were considere

the pillars of the democracy of the Union: tract of a speech of George Washington, Presider of the United States, to Congress, Jan. 8, 1790.

A free people ought not only to be armed, but disci-ed; to which end a uniform and well-digested plan as ra-site; and their safety and interest require that the site; and their safety and interest require that the upper promote such manufactories as tend to render the permediat of others for essential, particularly military

stract of a speech of George Washington, President of the United States, to Congress, December 7, 1796.

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, dicted their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The objects of too much consequence not to insure epidimanch of their efforts in every way which shall apare eligible.

ract of a speech of John Adams, President of the tract of a speech of John Adams, Freshent of the United States, to Congress, Navember 22, 1800.

The manufacture of arms within the United States still rites the attention of the national legislature. At a concarble expense to the public, this manufacture has been ought to such a state of maturity as, with continued erusquement, will supersede the necessity of future impositions for a foreign countries.

ct of a message from Thomas Jefferson, Presider he United States, to Congress, December 8, 1801.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and margation, our pillars of our prespecify, are then most thriving nelt most free to individual enterprise. Protection cannot embarrasaments, housear, may sometimes be sensing interposed.

usely interposed."

thread of a message from Thomas Jefferson, President

f the United States, to Congress, December 2, 1806.

The duties composing the Mediterranean fund will cease,
law, at the and of the present session. Considering,
www.fast.they are levied chiefly on laxuries, and that

have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use ustion of the Mediterranean fund instead thereof, for time; after which, that size will become unnecessa-any purpose now within contemplation." sen both of these branches of revenue shall, in this is relinquished, there will still, ere long, he an accon-

Daily Amion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 27, 1846.

VOLUME II.

enough to afford the meetves the use of them. Their pa-riotian would certainly prefer its continuance and applica-tion to the great purposes of the public education, tools, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional em-meration of faderal powers."

Extract of a message from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to Congress, November 8, 1808.

"Under the acts of March II and April 33, respecting arms, the difficulty of procuring them from abroad, during the present situation and dispositions of Europe, induced is to direct our whale efficies to the means of internal supply

Extract of a message from James Marison, President of the United States, to Congress, May 23, 1809. "The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adap-them to the arrangement which has taken place with Grean Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Con-

Although other subjects will press more immediately ur deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be w

"If the war has increased the interruptions of our com-serce, it has at the same time cherished and multiplied our sanufactures, so as to make us independent of all other contries for the more essential branches, for which we

Extract of a message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, December 3, 1822. "From the best information that I have been able to ob-tain, it appears that our manufactures, though depressed im-mediately after the peace, have considerably increased, and

Extract of a message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 6, 1831.

"The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be auticipated presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import dusties which has been recommended in my fortuser.

may be effected without injury to any national interest.

I think, Mr. President, I have clearly established the democratic character of a tariff for protection of American industry, by proofs of the most convincing character. The authorities from which I have quoted have all been regarded as the lights of have quoted have all been regarded as the lights of the traveller delighted with dences of comfort and happine are beautifully sufficiently sufficiently sufficiently sufficiently sufficiently sufficiently and the proposed sufficiently sufficie

fixing principles on the party. I was maght in ear-ly life to believe that the democratic party was the friend of the poor....of the laboring classes; that its

with the commercial, manufacturing, mechanical, or agricultural resources of the country?

I have already intimated what I believe will be the effects of this bill. I hope, for the welfare of my country, that I may be mistaken; but if it be true that the "history of the past is but the prophecy of the future," the result is too clearly foreshadowed to admit of a doubt. Pass this bill, and the democratic party must again be defeated, and our opponents again triumph, and the policy of the country will be unsettled for years. This, however, may be considered a minor consideration, compared with its disastrous effects upon every branch of trade and businesse in the country. The lawyers may flourish and grow rich, for they prosper by the distresses of other men. They may build up fortunes upon the ruined estates of their fellow-citizens, and the hard-

humble thrift.

With the indulgence of the Senate, I will go into a somewhat detailed statement of the leading branches of that trade. I need not say, that in agriculture she has stood foremost among the States of the Union; that her land is among the most fertile, and that it has been the most highly cultivated; that her farmers are proverbial for their virtue, their ins. And yet, Mr. President, we hear within these walls of

1825 1830 1835 1840 1842 865,414

ent day. Upon the same continue to fall as the quano ministers would do credit to a British Lords, but is, in my opinion, in bad an American Senate. I am proud to call an an American Senate. I am proud to call emocrat. I am the son of a democrat. I a State whose democracy no one will ast set with the second of the se

1834, 3 37 5 60 6 00 to 6 30 1840. In 1840 labor was from \$5 to \$6 a week; now it commands from \$6 to \$10. Here is a regular decrease for five years. In the present year there is a slight rise, occasioned by the destruction of the Schuylkill canal, and the consequent inability of the miners to send a sufficient quantity to market.

Twenty years ago good wood commanded, nearly every winter, in the Philadelphia and New York markets, as much as \$8 and \$10 a cord, and frequently, in extremely cold winters, it rose much higher. So much distress was there often in large cities from the want of fuel, that it led, as a matter of necessity, to the establishment of fuelsaving societies, by which the poor man eould protect himself against the high prices in the winter season. Now, a ton of coal, which is equal to a cord and a half of hickory wood, can be purchased in either of these cities for what was, twenty years ago, the lowest price of a cord of wood. The intreduction of the area weight of tool wood. And the second state of th

NUMBER 74.

tions.

The next most important product of Pennsylv.
his is her manufactures of iron.

By the census of 1840, the number of furnaces i

n my state. I have some so in the nope of arresting the attention of senators, and of inducing them
o pause before they destroy them. There are othire of great importance, but time will not permit
not to pursue them in detail. Her cotton and woolen manufactures are both very extensive, and furish employment to many thousand people. The
tity of Philadelphia itself is one was manufactory,
a which within the force was manufactory,
a which within the force was the single of the connish employment to many thousand people. The city of Philadelphia itself is one wast manufactory, in which, within the last four years, has silently sprung up some of the largest establishments in the Union, and in which are made fabrica equal to the fineat preductions in the world. Her locomotives fly over the railroads of various quarters of the globe, and her steam engines are used in every State of the Union. Her glass works are extensive and prosperous, and rival the best productions of Europe. New woodlen and cotton manufactories are springing up daily, and now scarcely need protection, except from the frauds which will most certainly be practised under this bill.

The manufacture of paper in the State employs about fifteen hundred persons, in about one hundred mills, who receive annually in wages about \$300,000. The product of these mills amounts to about \$1,250,000. This article is produced mainly from a material which is otherwise entirely uscless. The amount of rags consmued is equal in value to \$600,000. The effect of this manufacture upon the household economy of every family must be obvious to every one of the sightest perceptions. Othe hantons, wiser it would neem than us, have placed a proper estimate upon its importance. France, by an ususual restriction, prohibits entirely the exportation of rags from her dominions. With a population of 33,000,000 who are producers of \$200,000, not more than a cent or two, at most, is puil for their mills for about the labor of collecting them. Not more than a cent or two, at most, is puil for the best rags, while in this country, they command three times that price. This, with the low price of labor, enables them to send their

mand three times that price. This, willow price of labor, enables them to send paper here, and derive a profit after a very high duty. Destroy, as you will bill, the entire manufacture! of many kill paper in this country, and suppose, as the re which, however, I do not admit—that the will be reduced! I ask, where is the compens loss the country will suffer in will be reduced: I ask, where is the compensation for the immense loss the country will suffer in the destruction of the domestic market for her rags? Senators will be surprised when I tell them that the waste articles from which paper is made in this country, amount to eighty thousand tons per annum, and that they are worth at least six and a half millions of dollars. Let it be remembered that this is a mere saving of an otherwise useless article. Experience in

in addition to the vast expenditure by individusis, the State of Penasylvania has invested, herself,
over forty millions of deliars to create avenues for
carrying these manufactures to market. The toll
paid by them in turn enables her to pay the interest
on this debt; the prosperity, therefore, of these establishments, is vitally important to the welfare of
the State itself. No wonder, then, at the anxiety of
all her citizens on this subject. With an increased
tax staring them in the face, to pay the interest on
their State debt, and a direct tax to support the general government, which is sure to follow if the freetrade notions of the south are carried out, I pity the
public man, Mr. President, who shall call on them
after having contributed to this result. I have referred to the internal improvements of Penneylvania
as State works. They are in truth great national
works, made at the cost of a single State. Threefourths of the States of the Union derive immense
benefits from their construction. The national government already, in the transportation of her troops By our canals a ton can now be transported between hose points for five dollars; and yet the general gov-rement would, by this bill, prevent us from paying

we must look at home for a market. The small amount of exports—less than one-ninth of the whole amount produced in the country—ought to be sufficient to satisfy every one that we cannot rely on a

when the two determs of a protective tarriff, which they have always believed in and sustained, is not democratic.

What American citizen can desire to see his fellow-citizens brought down to a level with the paper above of Europei. What makes our country enterprise of the pen whose means of living is to the feel to be the seed of the pen whose means of living is to the feel to the pen whose means of living is to the feel to the pen whose means of living is to the feel to the pen whose means of living is to the feel to the pen whose means of living is to the feel to the pen whose means of living is to the feel to the pen whose means of living is to the feel to the pen whose means of living is to the feel to the pen whose means of living is to the feel to the feel

We are referred to the recent action of England
upon her corn-laws, as a reason for raducing our
tariff upon foreign manufactures. Who is so blind
as not to see that there is no parallel between the
asses? In England it is an effort of the laboring
population to rid themselves of the oppression of the
landed aristocracy, by which they are deprived of
their bread. Here, it is an effort of the aristocracy
to deprive the laboring man of the means of earning
lisbread.

The great market and the selvent.

The great market, and the only certain market o

[Continued to page 292.]